1. The Greek word for “myth” means all but which of the following?
   a) word b) speech c) invention d) story
2. According to Hesiod, Gaia was born from whom/what?
   a) Zeus b) Chaos c) Night d) Mnemosyne
3. In Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*, what happens when Phaëthon drives his father’s chariot?
   a) he loses control of the chariot b) the Earth catches fire c) Jupiter strikes the chariot with lightning d) all of the above
4. In Hesiod’s *Theogony*, why does Cronos swallow his children?
   a) the Greeks practiced cannibalism b) it was fated that one of his sons would overthrow him c) to absorb their divine power and become stronger himself d) in order to give birth to them himself and become a father and mother
5. Which of the following is not one of Ovid’s Ages of Man?
   a) golden age b) iron age c) age of heroes d) bronze age
6. Which of these authors does not write about Prometheus?
   a) Vergil b) Hesiod c) Aeschylus d) Ovid
7. Hephaestus is the god of:
   a) fire and metalwork b) thunder and lightning c) war d) the hearth
8. With which animal is Athena associated?
   a) eagle b) peacock c) horse d) owl
9. How does Solon define happiness, in the story told by Herodotus?
   a) having a lot of wealth b) having many friends c) ending one’s life well d) having a large family
10. Who are Achilles’ parents?
    a) Zeus and Hera b) Peleus and Thetis c) Anchises and Aphrodite d) Ares and Hecuba
11. Which of the following is a characteristic of Poseidon?
    a) god of the sea b) brother of Hades c) carries a trident d) all of the above
12. How is Athena born?
    a) from sea-foam b) from Zeus’ head c) from Zeus’ wife, Hera d) none of the above
13. With which building is Athena associated?
    a) Pantheon b) temple at Delphi c) Areopagus d) Parthenon
14. Which of the following are attendants of Aphrodite?
    a) Graces b) Muses c) Nereids d) Maenads
15. For whom does Aphrodite bring a statue to life in Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*?
    a) Protagoras b) Pygmalion c) Orpheus d) Anchises
16. In which text does Plato write about Eros?
    a) the *Republic* b) the *Apology* c) the *Symposium* d) *Euthyphro*
17. Who is Artemis’ twin?
    a) Apollo b) Hera c) Aphrodite d) Ares
18. Which queen in Ovid’s *Metamorphoses* boasts that she is more worthy of praise than Leto because she has more children?
    a) Hera b) Jocasta c) Arachne d) Niobe
19. Which god slays a dragon in order to establish a temple at Pytho?
    a) Zeus b) Apollo c) Hades d) Poseidon
20. How does Apollo punish Cassandra for not returning his love?
    a) he turns her into a tree b) he makes it so that no one will believe her prophecies c) he takes away her immortality d) he makes it so that she can never bear children
21. Which god(dess) invents the lyre?
    a) Apollo b) Artemis c) Hermes d) Athena
22. Which god does Pentheus refuse to worship in Euripides’ *Bacchae*?
    a) Dionysus b) Zeus c) Hades d) Hermes
23. Which mythical figure falls in love with his own image?
    a) Echo b) Narcissus c) Icarus d) Chiron
24. Who founded the city of Thebes?
   a) Theseus  b) Prometheus  c) Cadmus  d) Pentheus

25. To whom does Europa give birth after being raped by Zeus?
   a) Minos  b) Theseus  c) the Minotaur  d) Agenor

26. How is Oedipus rewarded after he solves the sphinx’s riddle?
   a) he marries Creon’s sister  b) he becomes king  c) immense wealth  d) a and b

27. Which prophet was famously blind?
   a) Cassandra  b) the Delphic oracle  c) Homer  d) Tiresias

28. Why did Agamemnon sacrifice his daughter Iphigenia?
   a) it was customary to sacrifice one’s firstborn daughter  b) to gain favorable winds to sail
to Troy  c) she had betrayed her family  d) to ensure a good harvest for the next decade

29. Which playwright does *not* write a play titled *Electra*?
   a) Aeschylus  b) Euripides  c) Sophocles  d) none of the above

30. Who were Helen of Troy’s parents?
   a) Zeus and Leda  b) Zeus and Hera  c) Castor and Clytemnesta  d) Priam and Hecuba

31. Who throws the apple inscribed with the words “for the most beautiful” that causes the judgement of Paris?
   a) Zeus  b) Aphrodite  c) Hera  d) Eris

32. Who is the king of Troy during the Trojan War?
   a) Paris  b) Hector  c) Priam  d) Aeneas

33. Which of the following kings were *not* fighting against the Trojans?
   a) Diomedes  b) Agamemnon  c) Nestor  d) none of the above

34. Whose son kills Priam at the end of the Trojan War?
   a) Odysseus  b) Achilles  c) Nestor  d) Ajax

35. Whose idea is it to construct the “Trojan Horse”?
   a) Agamemnon  b) Epeus  c) Odysseus  d) Achilles

36. For which king must Heracles perform his twelve labors?
   a) Eurytheus  b) Electryon  c) Amphitryon  d) Perelaeus

37. What does Aegeus leave for his son under a rock for when he comes of age?
   a) sandals  b) a helmet  c) a sword  d) a and c

38. Who is “the man with one sandal,” whom Pelias is told to beware?
   a) Theseus  b) Jason  c) Perseus  d) Heracles

39. Whose mother does Zeus visit as a shower of gold?
   a) Heracles  b) Minos  c) Helen of Troy  d) Perseus

40. Who recorded the foundation myths of Rome in the first book of his *Ab Urbe Condita*?
   a) Livy  b) Seneca  c) Vergil  d) Cato

41. In Vergil’s *Aeneid* said, “I fear the Greeks even when they bear gifts”?
   a) Aeneas  b) Hector  c) Laocoön  d) Anchises

42. Which god(dess) is not a member of the Capitoline Triad?
   a) Jupiter  b) Mars  c) Juno  d) Minerva

43. With which Greek equivalent does Mercury come to be identified?
   a) Hermes  b) Ares  c) Poseidon  d) Hades

44. During which period did the prevalence of traditional Greek religion decline?
   a) Classical period  b) Hellenistic period  c) Archaic period  d) Dark Ages

45. Which work was important in bringing about the revival of classical mythology in the Middle Ages?
   a) Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*  b) Homer’s *Iliad*  c) Hesiod’s *Theogony*  d) Vergil’s *Aeneid*
2015 GJCL Mythology Key

1. C
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. D
9. C
10. B
11. D
12. B
13. D
14. A
15. B
16. C
17. A
18. D
19. B
20. B
21. C
22. A
23. B
24. C
25. A
26. B
27. D
28. B
29. A
30. A
31. D
32. C
33. D
34. B
35. A
36. C
37. A
38. D
39. B
40. D
41. A
42. C
43. B
44. A
45. D
46. D
47. B
48. D
49. B
50. A